

Herald of Freedom.

BY G. W. BROWN & CO.

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Selected Poetry.

From the Christian Inquirer.

The Two Lawrences.

The summer breeze blew softly
On Massachusetts Bay,
And the gray rocks of old Nahant,
Bathed in the sunshine lay.
But not to view that beauty
Stood men upon your height,
Nor to inhale those breezes
Watch they from morn to night.

For death you lurid curtain
Two gallant frigates see:
Guns thunder, sails glitter,
And blood flows fast and free.
There does the hero, Lawrence,
With his last fleeting sigh,
Make his last words history—
"Don't give up the ship!"—and dies.

Now westward turn your vision—
The prairie soil lies bare
Where yonder cabins loom in
The thin and wintry air.
There a bold New-England
Man is mustering for the fray
Whose issue seals the coming fate
Of millions from this day.

From all wide-spread borders
Missouri sends her bands,
To dedicate to slavery
These fair and fertile lands.
With fire and sword they threaten:
"Give up your arms, or die!"
"Come, then, and take them!" coolly
The Lawrence man reply.

And while the starry banner
Shall o'er broad ocean wave,
The dying words of Lawrence
Shall brave man's heart brave:
And in the war with slavery,
Whose end no man can see,
Those gallant words at Lawrence
Shall animate the free.

Political.

Speech of Hon. Freeman H. Morse, on the Kansas Resolution, in the Legislature of Maine.

Mr. Morse said he was at a loss to understand what motive could induce any gentleman to desire the assignment of so distant a day. The only reason offered by the gentleman from Portland was, that the House wanted time to determine whether the people of Kansas applied to Congress for admission, with a republican constitution or not. He said their constitution had been before the country for months; he had seen it, and members on this floor had copies of it in their hands, and every intelligent man has an ample opportunity to solve any doubts he may, in his over caution, entertained on that subject. But he thought, if her constitution had been accessible to so few members of the House, the heroic career of her people was a sufficient guarantee for the republicanism of any constitution they might make. The objection seemed so strangely out of place, so forced and unnatural, that he could hardly believe the gentleman serious in urging it.

He said every observing man, who had watched the course of events in that far distant, abused and outraged territory, for the last eighteen months, must know enough of the men who framed the constitution of Kansas, to be satisfied of its republican character. He begged gentlemen to pause a moment, in the midst of their career of party success, and turn their attention to the true condition of the settlers in that unfortunate territory. After the establishment of a territorial government there, supposing that they would be protected in their rights as settlers, men from Maine, and from all the free States, went there to endure the toil and hardships of frontier and pioneer life, that they might, in that distant wilderness, plant and rear up free institutions and a free State. Their trials, he said, had been unprecedented, even in frontier life. The inconveniences and privations naturally incident to such a life, they were prepared cheerfully to endure, but they did not expect that their brethren in the East, and the government at Washington, which ought to have protected them, would stand idle and see armed hordes of "Border Ruffians" trample upon rights secured to every American.

The eruption of these freebooters from neighboring slave States, principally from Missouri, he said, had kept the Free State men in a continual struggle for twelve months, to protect their lives and cabins. He said they had been, with savage barbarity, driven from the polls, denied the rights of suffrage, and had non-residents, men from neighboring States, imposed upon them for rulers. They have, (said Mr. M.), been obliged to go armed to their daily toil, to sleep on their arms, and to frame the constitution, under which they wish to live, with arms in their hands. It is such men, purified in the fires of continual strife and affliction, for opinion's sake, that you insult by repelling and turning your backs against, with the chilling inquiry, is the fruit of your labor republican in character?—as if men from such a school could forget the great object to which they have devoted themselves, and form a constitution despotic or aristocratic in character.

Mr. M. said he believed the resolution was so drawn as to avoid all party prejudice, and he thought no man who was ready to extend the right hand of fellowship to Kansas, in her struggle for freedom, and bid her welcome to our great family of States, could consistently vote for the gentleman's motion, and shut our doors against her earnest prayer for kind words and encouragement in her noble struggle to rear free institutions in that distant territory. The executive committee of the Free State party in Kansas, or perhaps he should say the provisional government of the territory, so far as they were under any government, had commissioned delegates to visit all the free States, and endeavor to obtain an

expression of opinion from the legislative bodies of each, favorable to the admission of Kansas under the constitution recently formed and adopted by her. Their eyes were fixed upon the track of these delegates with the most intense anxiety. They are, said he, anxiously awaiting words of encouragement, kindness and hope, from their brethren in the East, and how their spirits must droop and their hearts sink within them, when the cold response to the call of their delegates goes back to them, that their republicanism was doubted—a republicanism nursed by cold, hunger, hardships and the fire of battle. Ah, sir, what cold encouragement for friends who, in that far-off wilderness, with arms in their hands and Border Ruffians on their track, are gallantly seeking to lay the foundations of a free State.

But, said Mr. M., this is not all. Not only is a doubt sought to be cast over their republicanism, but you coldly say, through the gentleman from Portland, that "we have a great deal of business of our own to do, and when that is accomplished, it will be time enough to give our attention to other States." That is, after you have got your party machinery to run smoothly—after the spoils have all been fairly divided between the contending factions, as per agreement—after you have done up all your sixty penny legislation, such as fixing the bounty on crows, wolves and wild cats, you will condescend to examine the question and see whether they present themselves with a republican constitution or not. He asked if it was possible that such a cold repulse was an index to the opinions of a majority here—if such was the only word of cheer, all the sympathy they had to offer to our friends in that intensely interesting and doubtful struggle. Men from New England are bearing, and have borne their full share in that long and dubious contest to secure freedom to all who tread the soil of Kansas. Maine has contributed her share of noble spirits to the victory or the sacrifice, and said he, perhaps there are those present who have friends and relatives, bone of their bone, and flesh of their flesh, among that chivalrous band, who rushed from hamlet, plain and valley, to the rescue of beleaguered Lawrence. While those men are carrying their arms by day and night, and sleeping on them as opportunity permits, with the smoke of their burning dwellings blackening the horizon, their murdered brethren lying by the roadside, and a drunken crew of Border Ruffians howling for more victims, what feelings of sadness and utter disappointment must fill their hearts when they hear this freezing response to their early prayer for our sympathy and favorable opinion.

The Progress of Pro-Slavery Sentiment.

"Jefferson was a great man, and an undoubted patriot, but a Southern editor would expose himself to the danger of mob-violence if he were to use, at this time, such language as Mr. Jefferson used."—*Louisville Journal*.

Well said, Mr. Journal, and every word as true as sacred writ. Should Thomas Jefferson now rise from his tomb at Monticello, and pointing to the institution of slavery, proclaim in his own emphatic language, "I tremble for my country when I remember that God is just," the great statesman, the pure patriot, would be condemned to martyrdom, or driven ignominiously from Southern soil.

And if he had appeared at the door of our late Democratic Convention, bearing in his hand the sacred Ordinance of 1787, which gave Freedom to the great Northwest, he would have been hurled contemptuously from the door. He would have been denounced as a disorganizer, and have been disowned by his own household.

Nothing satisfies the South but entire slavish subservience to their peculiar institution. It will not do to declare as Jefferson did, "I have sworn upon the altar of my country eternal hostility to every form of tyranny over the mind of man." The tongue must be muzzled, the Press must be muzzled, and every man proscribed who does not worship and justify the "sum of all villainies."

How long shall truckling lick-spittles continue to belittle and disgrace themselves by such servility? How long will Northern dough-faces, for the sake of the paltry spoils of office, continue to debase themselves in this dirty scramble, to the sacrifice of every principle of Humanity and Justice?

Heaven send us a few more Jeffersons, even if the Southern master, and the Northern dough-face follow them to the stake.—*Lafayette (Ind.) Courier*.

Anti-Slavery College in Ohio.

About five years ago a school was established by the friends of freedom in Southern Ohio, for the purpose of inculcating correct principles on the subject of human rights and the reforms of the age. The Board of Trustees have obtained a charter for a university, and have procured 300 acres of land for the purpose of establishing an agricultural school, which they are endeavoring to raise to a place among the first institutions of the kind in the country. Their object is to furnish to every one, without distinction of color or sex, a thorough education at the least possible expense. The establishment will be named the "Albany Manual Labor University."—*N. Y. Tribune*.

Value of Farm Lands on Different Sides of the Line.

The following facts, related to us a few days since by an intelligent gentleman, are significant and important. They illustrate very clearly and forcibly the difference between the value of property in a free and a slave State. We commend the subject specially to our St. Louis contemporaries and to the business men of that city, as showing whether it is for their interest to make Kansas a slave State. But to the facts.

The gentleman to whom we refer had just returned from Fort Des Moines, Iowa. On his way he had for a traveler a very intelligent gentleman who owned a large, well improved, excellent farm, just south of the dividing line between Iowa and Missouri. For some cause he was anxious to sell his farm and escape from the blessed indignity (?) of the "peculiar institution."

A few weeks since a Massachusetts farmer was in that section looking for a farm. After examining several, he stumbled upon the one of our Missouri gentleman, and was greatly pleased with it. Its location and buildings were all right; the improvements were all he could expect in a new country, and on learning the price \$4 per acre, he at once closed the bargain, and the attorney was called in to make out the deed. He commenced writing, and when he came to "—of the State of Missouri, of the first part"—"Stop," said the Yankee, in astonishment; "you need not write any more, sir. Is this farm in the State of Missouri?" "Certainly," replied the seller, "and is the land any the less productive on that account?" "By no means," said the Yankee, "but I don't want it, sir." "Why," said the seller, "those farms in this neighborhood which you have examined, with no better land and improvements than mine, are held at from ten to fifteen dollars per acre, and the best of them cannot be bought one cent less than the highest price named."

"That may all be very true," said the Yankee, "and I would prefer to give twenty dollars an acre for them, rather than to have yours as a gift, and be forced to live on it. I will not live in a slave State on any terms. Good bye, gentleman," and away went the Yankee farmer to buy a farm in the free and noble State of Iowa.

Facts, like the above, show where the intelligent, enterprising emigrants from the Eastern States seek for a home for themselves and their children. They explain why it is that Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, are advancing so rapidly in wealth and population, while our sister State of Missouri is falling far in the rear. It has long been a settled fact that the mighty current of emigration from Europe spreads itself mainly over the free States, and certainly those who have been reared among the blessings of free institutions will hereafter be more cautious than ever about settling in Missouri, whose Border Ruffianism finds such able and respectable apologists as the Missouri Republican.

In 1850 Missouri contained a total population of 882,044; and Iowa only 192,214, and though it may appear impossible, we venture the prediction that the census of 1860 will show a larger population in Iowa than in the State of Missouri.

In all we have to say on this and kindred subjects, we are actuated by no ill feelings towards our sister State of Missouri. She is in all respects, aside from the blighting influence of slavery, a noble State. She has a large territory, a genial and inviting climate, and her agricultural and mineral resources are scarcely second to those of any State in the Union. The majestic Mississippi washes her entire eastern border, and the mighty Missouri sweeps down through the center of the State. Both her central position and her unquestioned resources should give her a commanding influence; yet the contrast between her and Illinois is truly wonderful. Within the last four years eastern and foreign capital has built nearly three thousand miles of railroad in Illinois; it has not built a mile in the State of Missouri, unless it was secured by State or St. Louis bonds, a city which owes almost all her prosperity and her power to the free States of Illinois and Iowa. Now even this resource has failed and the railroads have been obliged to stop. With all the credit and energy which the State and the city of St. Louis could command, they have been able to complete only two lines of railroad, something over a hundred miles each.

Such contrasts show the influence of free and slave labor upon the prosperity of a State, and as time rolls on that contrast will become still more distinct and striking. But if our Missouri neighbors choose to care a cancer to their bosoms, which is sure to eat out their vitality and paralyze all their energies, we are fully aware that we have no right to interfere. In an age like this, however, we claim the right to lay facts before our readers, and this is all we propose to do. We would, indeed, that our Missouri neighbors should reflect carefully upon them, and we are quite sure what would be the result. Let her abolish slavery to-day, and we have not a particle of doubt that she would be a hundred per cent richer to-morrow than she is now.—*Chicago Democrat*.

Rough is the road through life, and sure footed is he who walks therein without stumbling.

From the Michigan Free Democrat.

Shall Kansas be Defended?

We select the following communication, with the signature, "J. M. T.," from among four similar ones, received by us since Saturday morning, for the reason that its suggestions lead to the impression that it is the design of the friends of Kansas in this State, to build up a mere military expedition, to be sent there in behalf of Freedom. From the outset, the talk has been of raising an enterprise of emigration by families, where practicable, and by young men able and willing to bear arms in their own defence and that of Freedom. A mere army of fighting men has not been contemplated, and we fully agree with the author of this communication, that such an army would not be the most effectual mode of rendering permanent assistance to Kansas. It is necessary that men should go there who, after the fighting is over, if unfortunately any fighting should become necessary, will be ready, and able, and willing to take up and wield the weapons of ordinary life. The blacksmith's hammer and the woodman's axe, and not the rifle, are the engines which must be looked to to dignify free labor in Kansas, and to render it effective by rendering it profitable. It is the struggle between the privileged class and the self-dependent workers, which is now going on in Kansas; it is that very organic division which, in the words of Mr. Seward, at Albany last autumn, "is now seeking to divide community on that soil." It would be useless to send thither men who have conscientious scruples against bearing arms for the defence of their own fireside, men unfamiliar with the use of arms, or those who, from timidity, extreme youth or extreme age, or from any other cause whatever, would not be able to bear arms effectively, should occasion call for it. Peaceable men, of a fighting age and condition, who can till the soil, work at the bench or forge, superintend machinery, and perform the various duties of active life in a new country, and who fear not the hardships incident thereto, are the men to send thither. Mere adventurers, going for the excitement of the skirmish or hope of plunder, although perhaps of some use in the hour of danger, are not the men principally to be sought. Neither is it necessary to confine emigration to the class who have been skilled, by previous practice, in warfare. There are few farmers and mechanics in the country, there are few athletic laboring men, who do not know the use of the rifle, and the remaining tactics and discipline would soon be taught them by competent officers who are already there, or who, if needed, we will accompany them. The fears of our correspondent, nor those whom he represents, need be excited that a body of lawless soldiery, who can do nothing but fight, will be sent to be turned loose upon Kansas from the free States. There is no such class here, nor are there individuals enough scattered through community, to form such a class, in any considerable numbers. The mass who will go will be those whose design is to till the soil, drive the necessary trades, and acquire competency for themselves and families. The lesson of soldiery which will mix with this strong element, will not naturally be greater than will be necessary to give the mass organization, discipline and efficiency. With these remarks, we submit the following communication:

MESSRS. EDITORS OF THE ADVERTISER:

It seems to be conceded by all parties that the advantages which the friends of Freedom obtained over their antagonists in the late Kansas war, can be maintained only by immediately pouring into that Territory a living stream from the free States. Efforts to this end are now being made in various parts of the country;—is Michigan doing her share of the work? A few spirited and noble-hearted men it is true, have declared their readiness to contribute large sums of money toward the expense of organizing and sending out bands of armed men, but cannot the desired end be better attained by sending out companies organized on a peaceful basis? Fighting men may, and probably will, be wanted to contend for the great question of human rights which is at issue; add to this question the heartstone, and wives and children to defend, and the contest at once becomes one of personal interest. Let us go, then, with our household goods, with the implements of peaceful pursuits, and, at the same time, with a declaration that no threats of violence, that no force of arms shall cause us to swerve, for a moment, from our determination to remain there as the advocates of Freedom, and the moral effect upon the slave extensionists will be irresistible. It will declare, in unmistakable language, the estimate in which we hold their bravado.

The best materials for developing the resources of a new country are those men who hold the middle rank in older communities. The farmer, the mechanic, and the hard-fisted laboring man are, by their habits of industry, best fitted to subdue the rude face of nature, and to open the way for the advance of civilization. The great objection which individuals of this class have to organization, is the sacrifice of personal convenience which it involves. Society, comfortable homes, religious and educational advantages have to be resigned for a cheerless isolation. For such sacrifices, cheap lands and a possible independence by and by, afford but indifferent compensation. Should some plan be adopted for the re-

moval of families of not dissimilar tastes and habits, the members of which shall agree upon some system of mutual interests and co-operative aids, and in such numbers, too, as shall enable them to form a self-sustaining community, with its schools and other means of intellectual culture, that principal objection, named above, would be removed. That such a scheme is practicable, has been demonstrated by more than one New England company. Why will not, then, the friends of Kansas, who have the means, set on foot something of the kind here? It will not require the wasteful outlay of a military organization; it will not tend to excite those evil passions which will be sure to find an enemy where the man of peace will find a brother, but it would send there a force of sturdy men, who will have every possible motive to use Sharp's rifles with effect, when freedom and home, with its endearments, are in jeopardy. J. M. T.

The St. Louis Republican's Idea of the one great interest.

The St. Louis Republican has rendered itself almost as conspicuous for its extreme pro-slavery position as has the Richmond Examiner. It is, as almost everybody knows, a capital commercial and general newspaper, and gives to the public a great deal of matter interesting to all classes of people, yet editorially, for some time back, it has not seemed to see that Missouri has any great, dominant interest, except that which is vested in negroes. All through the Kansas troubles it has sympathized with the lawless men who have sought to trample down the rights of the people of that Territory. The great interest of Missouri was slavery; if Kansas should, by any chance, become a free State, that great interest would be endangered; therefore, the people of Kansas must be put down. Such is a condensed statement of its social, political and economic logic, in syllogistic form. So long as Atchison, Springfield and their gang were working to force slavery into Kansas, it was all well, as the Republican looked at it; and of course all who opposed them were in the wrong. Their proceedings might be a little irregular, but were to be justified by the necessities of the case.

Indulging in this chronic state of extreme pro-slavery feeling, it is not, perhaps, surprising that the Republican should, as it does, characterize the late meeting of our citizens called to listen to Gen. Schuyler's account of Kansas affairs, as an "Abolition" gathering. With the Republican, as with the Richmond Examiner, there is no medium ground on the question of slavery. Everybody who has the slightest objection to its indefinite extension is an "Abolitionist." That "Kansas scrip," too, is an excellent joke—destined, says our contemporary, "to share the fate of the 'Kossuth scrip,' and those who are now purchasing it will, a year or two hence, laugh at their simplicity in falling into such a ridiculous gull-trap." Well, we shall see. Those of our citizens who generously invested in it, were only anxious thereby to further what they deemed a good cause, and if it should never be redeemed, they will have no cause for regret. At all events, it will stand about as well in the market as certain hundreds of thousands of St. Louis (city and county) bonds, which have become worthless, or nearly so, simply because the people of Missouri have listened to just such fatal advice as the Republican is so zealously administering to its readers.

But to what end do we remark on the suicidal course of our contemporary? If a study of the contrast presented by the States of Illinois and Missouri has failed to impress it with a useful lesson in social and political economy, we might well despair of exerting any influence toward bringing it to reason. Indeed we have no such hope, and write mainly for people who already understand what are the true elements of prosperity in a state. But we should like to ask our contemporary a question which seems pertinent to the occasion: If Missouri were not cursed with the almost dead weight of servile labor, does it imagine that the railroad facilities of the State would be confined to a single short section of a single line, (and that unfinished), and that its whole system of roads would be exposed to utter failure by the refusal of a Governor to execute certain bonds?

A word in conclusion as to the meeting. Some of the gentlemen in this city who took stock in "Kansas scrip," have been instrumental in building many hundreds of miles of railroad traversing our own State, and destined to radiate through the whole West and Northwest. They have never been known as "Abolitionists." They believe in minding their own business, and do it so thoroughly that they have no time for mere agitation. But they naturally feel a sympathy for their fellow-citizens in Kansas, who have been outraged in their dearest rights. They would avert from Kansas the sad fate of Missouri, not only in the consideration of the welfare of the countless generations of men by whom it is to be peopled, but because, as business men, they deprecate the possibility of our lines of railroad now stretching westward towards Council Bluffs, and ultimately to extend through Kansas toward the Pacific, passing through such a half wilderness as slavery would make—such as Missouri is. Looking at the matter in this light, does not our contemporary see that "Kansas scrip" may be a very sensible investment?—*Chicago Democratic Press*.

Correspondence of the Christian Inquirer.

General Pomeroy in Boston.

The most interesting event of last week was the arrival of Gen. Pomeroy from Kansas. He met his friends on Thursday afternoon in the rooms of the Emigration Aid Society, and on Thursday evening addressed the public in the Tremont Temple.

Gen. Pomeroy is a plain, honest, practical man, full of energy and sagacity. He is just the right sort of a man for the place he occupies. Indeed, it seems as if Providence had sent to us at this important crisis exactly the sort of a man we need to fight the battle of freedom on our frontier. All the leading men connected with the Emigrant Aid movement seem to have been selected for their work by a wisdom superior to ours. It needed all the energy of Eli Thayer to originate and carry forward the Emigrant Aid Company. Had it not been for the Emigrant Aid Company, the town of Lawrence could not have been built; or if built, would have been weak, and unable to afford a rallying point to the free cause. Had it not been for the resistance thus made to the slave power, Kansas would have been overwhelmed by it. The scattered settlers could have done nothing to oppose it. Without combination, without leaders, they would have been an easy prey to the organized troops from the borders of Missouri. But Lawrence was built by means of the Emigrant Aid Society. Such men as Thayer, Robinson, and Pomeroy, were raised up by Providence to superintend the enterprise, and the result has been that the first decided check to the extension of slavery in the United States, has been given at this little New England village in the heart of the prairies. Of course, those who, like Rev. Nehemiah Adams and Rev. Dr. Lord, think slavery a good thing will lament this result. But all who love justice and humanity will see in it the finger of God.

But what will those men say who refused to aid in this movement from fear of a re-action? men who always decline doing anything for the right, lest they should provoke some one to greater exertions in behalf of the wrong? There were hundreds of rich men in Boston who professed to wish that Kansas should be free, and yet declined helping Eli Thayer to make it free, lest the Border Ruffians should be provoked to greater efforts on the other side. They lost an opportunity of helping the men of Lawrence in a struggle which will go down to posterity with the pass of Thermopylae and the valley of Balaklava. Never was money better laid out than the few thousand dollars given for organized emigration into Kansas to build up Lawrence, and to put saw-mills into the principal towns. That little seed has already borne its first harvest, and there are more to come. The mere knowledge that Massachusetts was sending emigrants to Kansas, led hundreds of others to go from the free States of the West, who otherwise would never have gone. Then the Massachusetts men were a nucleus and an influence for the rest. Those who have gone there are evidently picked men; men with a good percentage of Plymouth Rock in their composition; men of cool heads, large hearts, and determined will; men who can neither be cajoled, scared or heated.

From all we have heard, the defence of Lawrence was attended with incidents of the deepest interest, and was conducted in the most admirable spirit. Men and women united in devoting all they had to the defence of the place. The women who could not fight sent their sons, lamenting like the Spartan mothers that they had not more to send. The Unitarian Missionary, as did those of every other denomination, went out with their rifles to join the church militant, and to smite with the sword of the Lord. Houses and hotels opened freely for the accommodation of the troops who came in from the country to aid in the defence of the place. The expenses of the defence were very great, and came upon a people who had nothing to spare. These expenses ought to be repaid them, for they have been fighting our battle. It will be too mean if the people of the North do not contribute gladly to pay the expenses of the defence of Lawrence. But is this all we will do? The first battle has been won by the prudence and wisdom of the leaders, by the devotion and courage of the people. But the end is not yet. A new struggle is impending. The slave power must be beaten more than once before it will relinquish the broad fields of Kansas. No doubt the same men who refused their aid last fall because it would do harm, will refuse it now because it is not needed. There is no more danger, they will say. Kansas is now safe for freedom. This is one of the most charming and popular excuses to be found for inaction, and we already hear it on all sides. But such is not the testimony of Gen. Pomeroy. He anticipates more trouble next spring. And now we say to our friends the optimists and quietists—What do you propose to do? Will you say, "the cause of freedom is safe, we will do nothing?" The Sharp's rifles which you refused to give, lest it might do harm, have prevented bloodshed, instead of causing it. This is clear. Now provide the people of Kansas with the arms and ammunition they need—let it be understood that they have enough cannon and rifles, and there will be no bloodshed next March. But continue your usual commotions, and you will be held responsible before God

and man for the sea of blood through which freedom in Kansas may yet have to pass to its ultimate triumph.

SHAWMUT.

Thanks.

The Governor of New York will accept our thanks for a copy of his annual Message to the Legislature of the State. We make the following extract from his message touching Kansas affairs, and thank him, in behalf of the people of this Territory, for his words of cheer in this important crisis:

"The people of our State have observed with painful interest the course of events resulting from the passage of the act of Congress, organizing the territories of Kansas and Nebraska. Those Territories comprise a very large portion of the region expressly shielded from slavery by the compromise of 1820. By virtue of that compact a most reluctant and partial consent was wrung from the representatives of the people of the Free States to the admission of Missouri into the Union as a slave State. That act, so prejudicial to the fame and prosperity of the American people, and even of Missouri herself, was slowly acquiesced in by the North, under the conviction that the evil it involved was instant and irreparable, while the good it stipulated would be greater and more permanent, becoming more and more positive and obvious in coming years. But at the expiration of thirty years, after a large and valuable strip of country had been transferred quietly, if not clandestinely, from free soil to slaveholding Missouri, the favorable occasion presented by an unprecedented triumph of the slaveholding interest, was seized to press the repeal of the Missouri restriction, and consequently to open Kansas and Nebraska to slavery. No congress that ever yet assembled, except that just dismissed and rebuked by the people of the free States, could have been induced to sanction this repeal; and it is believed that no other federal administration, but that now going out of power, could have been compelled to urge it. The opportunity was improved with desperate assiduity and energy, and the effort was too successful. All legal barriers to the establishment of slavery in Kansas and Nebraska were removed by Congress; removed, too, by the aid of votes from this and other non-slaveholding States. The assumption of unconstitutionality, which any earnest effort seems to restrain any great moral and social evils seems fated to encounter, was invoked to excuse the repudiation of a solemn contract by those who had secured all its advantages. And thus the theme of general and extravagant eulogism, was overthrown by the very interest which had proposed and constrained its adoption.

"The consequences of this act of perfidy have thus far fully justified the apprehensions, and fulfilled the predictions of the champions of freedom and public faith.

"Nebraska, entrenched behind free States only, will probably be permitted to add another to their number without a serious contest. But Kansas, on the other hand, bordering on a populous portion of Missouri, faithful in its devotion to slavery, and through which nearly all emigrants enter the new Territory, has, in some respects, become a subjugated province of that State. By Missourians its Delegates to Congress have been chosen, and the semblance of its Legislature organized. That Legislature has appointed its county officers for a term of six years; and the same authority assumed to establish slavery on its soil, and to fortify it by most extraordinary inhibitions and penalties. And when its federal Governor called for military force to uphold these outrageous enactments, his orders were responded to, not by the inhabitants of Kansas, but by armed bands from Missouri. The sympathies of the North and West have been keenly alive to the menacing subjugation by the rifle and the knife of the free soil citizens of the Territory gathered at Lawrence. Their calm courage and determined attitude rolled back this first demonstration of slavery to conquer Freedom by force of arms. They are entitled to the respect and gratitude of all who love the republic.

The voice of New York has been

repeatedly heard in the assertion of the Jeffersonian policy of restricting slavery and extending freedom. I trust that it will be uttered again with an unanimity and an emphasis worthy of his history, his principles and his convictions."

For Settlers in Kansas—Seedling Prairie.

For land much trodden by cattle, commence in March, and sow upon the sod small quantities of timothy, clover and red-top seed, repeating it every year. In four years, without additional labor, you will have good pasturage of domestic grass, which you will need very much, since the prairie grass is worthless for feed after the first frost. Should you wish to seed down plowed land, wait until the soil is perfectly reduced; then put on of timothy and red-top, each put in four pounds, and of clover from four to six pounds.

It has been said that "four of the sweetest words in the English language begin with H, viz: Heart, Home, Happiness, Heaven." Four of the most dreadful words begin with D, viz: Doggery, Drunkard, Doctor, Devil.